Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15 Under Two Flags.

AMERICAN THEATRE 2-8:15 Resping the Whirlwing OU THEATRE 8:20 The Climbers. OADWAY THEATRE 8 The Sleeping Beauty and the

Sportsmen's Show.

MANEATTAN THEATRE 8:20 Her Lord and Master,

MURRAY HILL THEATRE 8:20 The Christian.

NEW SAVOT THEATRE 8:30 The Way of the World.

NEW-YORK THEATRE 8 Hall of Fame.

Continuous Performance. S FIFTH AVENUE-1:30 to 10:30-The Royal PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET-1:30 to 10:30-Varieties.

PROCTOR'S 125TH SYREET-1:30 to 10:30—Mistakes
Will Happen and Varieties.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET-1:30 to 10:30—
At the White Horse Tavern and Varieties.

REPUBLIO-8:15—As You Like It.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—8:15—Hockey match. TOR'S 125TH STREET-1:30 to 10:30-Mistakes

WALLACK'S THEATRE-8:20 A Gentleman of France

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS .- Senate: Mr. Depew and Mr. Mc Cumber advocated the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill. — House: The Postoffice Ap-propriation bill was under consideration, but the debate covered a variety of topics.

FOREIGN-King Edward's proposed visit to Ireland has been abandoned, owing to the disturbed conditions in the island. — The Liberal forces on the Isthmus of Panama have captured the rich district of Chiriqui; in the fighting on February 20 General José Antonio Ramiroz, a Liberal leader, was killed. — The North Atlantic Squadron, under Rear Admiral Higginson, selled from Colon for Barbados. — General De Wet and Mr. Steyn crossed the Pretoria-Bloemfontein railway, South Africa, on the night of March 9, going west, probably to join General De La Rey in the Western Transvaal; two Boer officers were killed in a fight in Cape Colony. — Two German newspaper men were sentenced to fine and imprisonment for printing a false report about Emperor William. DOMESTIC.-Cordial messages exchanged be

DOMESTIC.—Cordial messages exchanged between Emperor William and President Roosevelt over the visit of Prince Henry to the United States were made public at the White House.

— Republican members of the House of Representatives are likely to reach an agreement soon on the question of reciprocity with Cuba. the plan being to grant a 20 per cent tariff reduction with its life limited to December 1.

1908. — William J. Glenn, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, and a well known 1903. — William J. Glenn, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, and a weil known New-York politician, died in Washington. — John P. Altgeld, ex-Governor of Illinois, died suddenly at Jollet, Ill., yesterday morning, of cerebral hemorrhages shortly after finishing a public speech in favor of the Boers. — The Mississippi River steamer Providence was capsized by a sudden squall at Ione Landing, and twenty-one people were drowned. — The Pennsylvania Raliroad Company has decided to issue \$50,000,000 of bonds to cover its Hudson River tunnel and other expenses.

CITY.—There was a moderate improvement in stocks. —— The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Com-pany accepted the offer of the use of Plaza. made by Commissioner Lindenthal. — John Volpel was arrested on the charge of murdering his mother, after a coroner's jury had declared the crime committed by an unknown person. — Chloroform cones and towels were burned at the Patrick trial in the manner in which Jones, the valet, said he destroyed similar articles which he used in murdering William Marsh Rice. articles which he used in murdering William Marsh Rice. — A communication was sent to the grand jury alleging that the District Attorney had usurped the power of the grand jury and used "third degree" methods in getting evidence against "Al" Adams. — The will of Henry G. Marquand directed that the debts of the firm of Marquand & Co. paid by him should be defined from his sen's share in the estate. the firm of Marquand & Co. paid by him should be deducted from his son's share in the estate.

The will of Frederick D. Tappen left all his create in trust for his widow. — The wife of j. S. Denleil, who was cut off in the will of prandfather, John Daniell, sued him for discret; witnesses declared that he lost a place worth \$10,000 a year through actions with the po-respondent. — Watchmen in Hoboken had sun fight with river pirates. — Levi W. Naylor, Sheriff's counsel under Guden, refused an appointment to the place under Sheriff Dike. THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day, Cloudy, probably with showers; stationary temperature. The temperature yesterday; Highest, 65 degrees; lowest, 44; average, 54.

REPUBLICANISM AND RECIPROCITY.

The question of relations with Cuba, involving, as it does, both national honor and national interest, should have been dealt with on national and not on partisan grounds. The readjustment of affairs at the close of a war should be effected with no more partisanship than was shown in the support of the government during the war. It is lamentable that this should not be so. But, since some have seen fit to determine otherwise, and have raised party shibboleths where only the voice of the nation should have been heard, the friends of reciprocity have no cause to dread or to shun the issue thus forced upon them. If loyalty to Republican principles be the issue, the beet sugar ring will find in it no ground for ad-

vantage. The opponents of the administration's policy are fond of citing Republican declarations in fevor of protection. Yes, but how about the Republican declarations in favor of reciprocity? Reciprocity is as much and as truly a Republican doctrine as is protection. It is all very well to say that the Democratic Wilson tariff reversed the Republican policy of fostering the beet sugar industry. But it also reversed the Republican policy of reciprocity with Cuba and of tariff concessions to Cuban products. Let it not be forgotten that it was while Cuban sugar was being admitted to our markets free, under a sound Republican policy, that the domestic beet sugar industry began to "take notice." To speak of the Republican policy of protection to beet sugar and to ignore the contemporaneous Republican policy of reciprocity with Cuba is to distort the facts of history.

Representative Long, of Kansas, put the matter in the true light at the caucus on Tuesday evening, when he declared that a refusal of reciprocity would mean a desertion of the leadership of Blaine and McKinley. That is indisputable. The names and policies of Blaine and McKinley are inseparably connected and identified with reciprocity with Cuba. There is no thought of proscribing any Republicans who see fit to depart from the policies of those leaders. But neither can we tolerate for a moment proscription of those who stand by those policies. To say that a man is false to Republicanism because he strives to follow where Blaine and McKinley and Harrison led is to talk nonsense and worse. If the question of Republicanism be involved the advocates of reciprocity have the overwhelming advan-

The Republican-party owes something to the

as it is pledged to the few farmers who have been persuaded-often with difficulty-to engage in the beet sugar experiment, it will repriving them of protection. The beet sugar lobbyists themselves admit that their protection is not menaced. But how about the Republican party's duty to the many more farmers and the manufacturers and all others who are interested in other industries? How about hose whose millions of dollars' worth of produce can now find no market in Cuba because of lack of reciprocity?

Mr. Long presented that point, too, with convincing clearness. Under the McKinley law, under the leadership of Harrison, Blaine and McKinley, under sound Republican doctrine, our sales to Cuba doubled between 1891 and 1893. When that leadership and that policy were abandoned by the Democratic administration sales fell off to less than ever. To-day they are low and rapidly falling. Does the Republican party owe no consideration to the farmers and others who are thus denied a profitable market for millions of dollars' worth of produce yearly? Gentlemen who are so anxious to "reaffirm adherence to the national Republican platform of 1896" will do well to recall these words of that document:

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension. . . . Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republicanism, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has reck lessly struck both down, and both must be

If that be a "denial of Republican policy" make the most of it!

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

After his appearance before the Senate Committee on Cities at Albany on Tuesday President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan said that he felt assured of the prompt passage of the bill authorizing the Sinking Fund Commission to lease Blackwell's Island to the national it is fair to admit that the project seems to have the necessary support both here and at Albany. Yesterday Mr. Cantor made public a communication from Admiral Taylor, who, we believe, was the first to suggest the use of Blackwell's Island by the Navy Department, containing some additional arguments in favor of the plan. The admiral is a man of excellent judgment and his disinterestedness is unquestioned. We see no reason to doubt that he is right when he says that the island would be exceedingly serviceable to the navy; but we still think that the city of New-York ought not hastily to adopt the navy's point of view. Blackwell's Island can be converted at com-

paratively small expense into a public park, and s probably worth more to the city for that pu. ose than for any other. But no particular harm will be done by a little delay, if the money required to make the change is not immediately available. Moreover, it is by no means certain that an advantage in respect to time will be gained by making a lease to the government, which seldom moves in such matters with remarkable rapidity; whereas we do see strong objections, which we have already stated, to a surrender of possession and control for a period of ten years by the municipality. One of those objections is that if the government should carry out the arrangement proposed in its name, make a considerable investment and find the island conspicuously useful for various naval purposes, the city might be seriously embarrassed and practically hindered in any future attempt to reclaim its property. That is a risk which in our opinion it is inadvisable to incur. On the other hand, there would probably be nothing to prevent the city from giving to the government the use of a part of the island for a drill ground and place of exercise, which was the object originally sought. No step in the direction of a virtual allenation of land belonging to the city should be improvidently taken. As for Blackwell's Island, it exhibits extraordinary claims to jealous care-because of its location, size and potential attractions.

THE BOSTON STRIKE.

Nothing could be more unreasonable than the demands of the workmen who have precipitated the great Boston strike. Only on the theory that a labor union's wishes take precedence to all law and that the whole country must, without interest or knowledge, instantly on the demand of a few labor leaders take up a contro-Boston be justified. No other body of men in civilized society presumes to hold up a whole nation for the settlement of the petty grievances of a handful of persons. The disproportion of cause and effect is simply grotesque. The whole trouble arises out of an insignificant quarrel between organized labor and a local trucking company of Boston. What the merits of the question originally at issue were we do not attempt to determine. No matter how justiy all cars running over the bridge: bitter the labor unions may have been against this concern, they were not in the least tustified in venting their ill will on the public at large, as they have done, causing suffering to thousands who never heard of the carting company and are perfectly helpless to influence the struggle.

Having declared a boycott against the carting company, the strikers demanded that the railroads and steamship lines should refuse to handle any goods brought to them in this company's trucks. Such a demand, of course, could not be granted. The railroad and steamboat companies are common carriers. They are by law obliged to handle the freight that is brought to them. They may dislike the bringer and sympathize with the strikers against him; nevertheless, his right to the equal privileges of public transportation is absolute. It is a right which those who proclaim themselves the special friends of labor are always seeking to surround with additional safeguards. Transportation corporations, it is demanded, must make no discrimination between customers, they must charge the same rates to all, they must favor nobody, whatever his power or his relation to their business. But, if they must favor nobody, they must also punish nobody. If they can refuse to handle one man's goods because he is boycotted by a labor union, they can refuse to handle another's because he is competing with some friend of the railroad managers. If a railroad can do what the Boston strikers demand, a telegraph company can refuse to transmit the messages of any person on the request of his enemy who has influence with the telegraph directors. The next step is to establish the rule that the Postoffice Department must close the mails to any person on petition of organized labor. Nor is it much of a step, either. Labor unions have gone much further in other directions. They have a ton and pay a reasonable profit. But the long proclaimed the doctrine that a person sugar ring's price for refined sugar is \$144.75 a under their ban was not entitled to the equal protection of the laws, and declared it out-

This is anarchy. The Boston strikers are acting just as much on anarchist principles as raw sugar. the men who throw bombs. 'a hey are demanding that persons against whom they have a farmers, men say. That is quite true. So far grievance be outlawed and that others be freed pose it will prove fatal to the sugar industry.

property from destruction.

from performing their legal obligations toward | On the contrary, it will probably bring that inthem. If common carriers may not transport a boycotted concern's goods, may the courts deem its faith. There is no thought of de- try their suits, may the street cars take them as passengers, may the Fire Department keep their houses from burning down, may the police protect them from assassination if a labor union sees fit to object? There is no middle ground. The lawful rights of every citizen must be respected, even if he is justly hated by organized labor, or else anarchy reigns, and when individual rights cease to be sacred it is always the poor man who suffers

SWIFT WORK TO BE DONE.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners tell us that we may surely count upon the moving of subway trains before the date originally appointed. The members of the syndicate which has taken in hand the task of running trolley cars under the Hudson River declare also that their under water tracks will be in use in less than two years. It is certain, too, that the energetic Pennsylvania Railroad management will put through its plans for tunnel service, which will extend beneath both the North and East rivers, with the characteristic energy always seen in connection with the enterprises of that great corporation.

Then, too, our city government means to bring the strongest possible pressure to bear for the completion of bridge No. 2, from this borough to Brooklyn, and there will be more than one tunnel under the East River in use in a few years. This century will not be far advanced before our local transportation will be developed on a truly metropolitan scale. Then the marvellous growth of New-York will be rapidly accelerated.

THE BRIDGE TROLLEY CARS.

Commissioner Lindenthal's latest plan for dealing with the crowd at the bridge entrance is a curious mixture of good and bad. It is much to be hoped that it will be further consid ered by him before he permits it to go into efgovernment for a naval station and a public fect. His project for operating all trolley cars park. Possibly the fact that no one appeared on the bridge as shuttles opens up possibilities to oppose the bill led him to assume that no of trouble which he probably does not fully opposition exists; but that is a mistake, though realize. To compel all passengers to transfer to other cars at the Brooklyn end would practically double the inconvenience and peril of em barkation. One daily experience of that kind is enough-more than enough, indeed-for most people. Within the last few months the press has vigorously condemned the practice of need lessly driving passengers out of one car and into another before they reach their destination The outrage is one which ought to be entirely suppressed, and not multiplied a thousandfold. Still another formidable objection to the shuttle plan is that it will probably surrender to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company the use of the Plaza, without any definite promise of com pensation to the city. It has been suggested that the lease may be so worded as to be rev ocable on short notice. But suppose that Tammany comes back into power two years hence. What chance is there that the privilege will be withdrawn? If the Rapid Transit com pany ever sets foot on the Plaza it will stay

An increase in the number of loops at the Manhattan end of the bridge is a better expedient, although its value will depend some what on the way in which the idea is worked out. By providing six tracks instead of four : better distribution of the crowd which is wait ing for the cars is effected. The more standing room there is the less severe will be the jam. The best results will not be secured, however, until means are found for separating the in coming from the outgoing passengers. Perhaps this object could be attained by a combination of warnings posted in the cars, careful instructions to motormen and conductors and the co operation of the police. The educational influ ence of a dozen arrests of persons trying to board the cars contrary to the rules might be adequate. Still, an automatic mechanical system, employing raised platforms or railings or other devices which are found practicable and adequate, would be better, especially in warn weather, when open cars are in service. If Mr. Lindenthal will insure the development of the loop system on that basis he will confer an immense benefit on his constituents. It is not enough merely to supply additional tracks at the bridge entrance. It is gratifying to observe that the Rapid Transit company receives no encouragement to believe that more loops will enable it to run more cars. The commissioner perceives that the aim of all reform measures should be to lessen the trouble of embarkation

not to increase the traffic. Mr. Lindenthal's scheme for taking a popular vote on the relative attractiveness of the bridge versy can such a proceeding as that taken in and ferry routes may be paventageously post poned for the present. It'is premature to ask for an expression until the travelling public is fully acquainted with both sides of the ques-An object lesson in the convenience of tion. the ferry route should first be afforded. That lesson should be freely advertised, too. Suppose, for instance, that the commissioner were to suggest to the Rapid Transit company the use of a placard, reading about as follows, in

Would you rather sit or stand while going home during rush hours? If the latter, come to the bridge. If the former, go to the ferry. Try it a few times and see how it works.

Let Mr. Lindenthal then bring a suitable amount of pressure to bear on the railway company to insure a fair trial of the plan for a month. He would thus learn a great deal more than by taking a ballot. It is easier, perhaps, to talk about "pressure" than to find a satisfactory way to exert it. Nevertheless, there may be privileges which the Rapid Transit company does not yet enjoy and which it must get, if at all, from the Bridge Commissloner. If these are not conceded too readily a powerful means of persuasion will be cetained.

THE GERMAN SUGAR RING.

The work of the International Sugar Conference has yet to be passed upon by the govern ments of the countries concerned. That it will be approved may be taken for granted. But in at least one country there will be vigorous organized opposition to it. It is in Germany that most beet sugar is produced and that the sugar ring, or cartel, is strongest. Accordingly it is in Germany that the strongest opposition is offered to the ratification of the agreement. The sugar ring, the National Society of Sugar Producers and the Agrarians generally are raging against the Brussels agreement.

The reason why is obvious. The bounty sys tem has meant a profit-over and above legitimate profits on actual business-of some \$26,-250,000 a year. That is a tidy sum, which is not to be relinquished without a struggle. Here are the figures: The price of raw sugar is \$38 75 a ton. If to this the excise duty of \$50 a ton be added, and also the cost of refining, the finished product could still be sold for \$107.25 ton, showing a profit of \$37.50 a ton over and above the legitimate demands of business. As rageous that policemen or sheriffs or soldiers Germany uses about 700,000 tons of sugar a should guard him from violence or save his year, the total extra profits of the ring are about \$26,250,000. This sum is divided between the refiners and the manufacturers of

The less of this rich bonus will not be relished by the sugar ring, but there is no reason to sup-

dustry into a more healthful condition. The German sugar industry is bloated and dropsical. The bounty system has led to overproduction and under-consumption. Germany produces about two and a half times as much sugar as she consumes. Yet she would consume it all if she used sugar as freely as does the United States; for Germany is in population about three-quarters the size of the United States, yet she uses only about one-quarter as much sugar as we do. There could be no more healthful change than for her to increase her consumption of sugar until it takes all her product.

The nearly \$60,000,000 which Wall Street will presently distribute in dividends, a frequently recurring ritual there, represents a good deal more money than it took to finance the Revolutionary War, which made so much prosperity

The Tribune said long ago that the proper plan for the relief of the frightful crush at the City Hall station of the elevated roads would be the purchase of property on the east side of Park Row above the Bridge entrance and the building of a new station with new tracks. When will the Manhattan company do its duty there? And when will it buy land enough on the West Side so that it will have room for new tracks at the Battery?

The men in various walks of life who coperated to insure the safety and promote the comfort of Prince Henry on his travels in the United States are entitled to hearty praise and congratulations.

Mr. Philbin contradicts with refreshing vigor the report that he is to succeed Colonel Partridge as Commissioner of Police. Ability to deny such a story in such a manner as to cut its head and legs off short is not the commonest thing in the world.

In the eyes of the beet sugar men there is no other national interest or industry or duty worth caring a rap about in comparison with the protection of their own, as if the beet were the pivot on which all prosperities, local and general, revolved. Europe thought so a while ago, applying liberally various forms of protection, with a result which may be studied to adantage on this side of the water.

Our legislature in Albany can dispose of the rast business of the Empire State in three ionths or less. In Massachusetts the Great and General Court-the famous and ancient title of he legislative body in Boston-almost invariably remains in session from January to June, or even longer. Why cannot our Bay State friends mitate the example of the sons of the Knickerockers? Why should the sons of the Pilgrims nd the Puritans talk so much and linger so ong in their Capitol? It is true they make their prolix speeches under a gilded dome, but our New-York Senators and Assemblymen enjoy the distinction of holding their sessions in the costlest State House in all America.

The fusion fuse in the Board of Aldermen ourned out like the fuse in an electric car, and with violent heat and mighty sputtering.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Frank D. Sheemaker, of Philadelphia; Frank D. noemaker, of St. Louis, and Frank D. Shoemaker, f Butte, Mont., were guests at the Auditorium lotel, Chicago, one day this week, and trouble becan at once. First, the Butte man received a deliately perfumed note intended for the Philadelphia Later on the St. Louis man read it, and when it finally reached the Philadelphian it bore wo pencilled marks, "Opened by mistake," nour later the Philadelphian received a bill of \$8 for cab fare. This should have gone to the Butte nan, and there was excitement until it was ex-claimed. Meanwhile, the Philadelphian's laundry ad gone to the room of the Butte man, shirts found their way to the room of the Philafelphian. The St. Louis man received the baggage f all three Shoemakers. The climax came in the vening, when, despairing of getting their own letlaundry, three men dashed down to the lerk's desk and demanded their bills. The leiphia man had been at the hotel one day and reseived a bill for \$38. He immediately set up a our, to which was added the strenuous voice of he cattleman from Montana, who found, by reference to his bill, that he was paying just twice what he had been told was the price of his room. The St. Louis man had been at the hotel nineteen lays, and was handed a bill for \$4. The clerk introduced the three Shoemakers and straightened out the bills.

Blessing in Disguise.—Casey (to Cassidy, who has ust lost his arm in an accident)—Oh! my, Oh! my, ut Ofm sorry fur ye, man.
Cassidy—Tut, tut! Shure Ofm in luck. That was he arm Of was vaccinated on, an' twas jist beginnin' to hurt me.—(Philadelphia Press.

The average number of inmates in Bellevue is qual to that of a good sized town-that is, it is rom 2,000 to 3,000-and of these a good many are inable to help themselves even in the presence of he most imminent peril. Under these circum stances, the buildings ought to be triple proof against fire, but, in fact, according to expert testi mony, they are nothing of the sort, "If a fire started there," a battailon chief said, "everything would be gone before the Fire Department could even reach it." This condition urgently requires administrative attention, and it is only good fortme which has hitherto protected the city from a alamity too appalling to think about.

The last time I saw Gwimple, son of the street magnate, he told me he was going to begin at bottom of the business and work his way up, you know what he's doing now?" "He tried to be a motorman on a trolley car, but aye it up at the end of the first day."
"What was the matter?"
"He said he couldn't stand the infernal cigars the ellows smoke on the front platform."—(Chicago Tribune.

Certain bold dealers in gambling "tips" on race had the effrontery to apply to a Supreme Court Justice for an injunction against rivals whose operations were cutting down the gains of the imstors who were fleecing a number of credulous It seems incredible that such schemers should be so insolent as to apply to the Supreme Court in this district to protect them from competition in a business so plainly illegal and against public morals. Of course their brazen proceeding was kicked out of court.

He does the best he kindo;
He does the best he kindo;
He sticks to his caste from first to last,
And for pants he makes his skindo.
—(Chicago Inter Ocean,

It has been a widespread impression that snuff or that the number of men and women who still adhered to this oldtime habit was absurdly small. Yet the chief snuff company of America, in its annual report, showed net earnings of more than \$1,000,000. The great persons of the earth do not now exchange gifts of gold snuff boxes, studded with diamonds, as they did when the Frist Napoleon was the autocrat of Europe, but the use of tobacco in every imaginable form of indulgence

"How old is that mule you're wanting to sell?"
"Well, suh, he ain't so ol', w'en you take him up
en down en all roun'. De truth is, I hez done come
ter de conclusion dat he ain't ol' at all."
"Why, they tell me he went through the Civil
"War." "I knows he did, suh; but he went lak lightnin', en hit didn't take 'im no time ter git ter whar he is now!"—(Atlanta Constitution.

Since the motormen on the front platforms of

the surface cars in Manhattan have not been pro-vided with storm shelters as the handlers of the lever and the sounders of the gong have been in several other cities more sympathetic and compassionate than New-York, some of them have been shielding their faces against sleet in recent wild weather by the use of veils. Prudent and sensible men! If their employers will not look after them they are wise in looking after themselves.

"I told him," said the beggar who had been re-buffed, "that I guessed he needn't be so proud, for we was all of the same fam'ly, and come down from Noah an' his Ark."
"Bully for you!" was the enthusiastic comment of the second of the fraternity. "What did he say to

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, March 12 (Special) .- No word has yet been received at the White House of the intention of Ambassador Meyer to resign his post for the purpose of running for Congress to succeed William H. Moody, of the VIth Congress District of Massachusetts, who has been chosen to succeed John D. Long as Secretary of the Navy. Friends of Mr. Meyer give credence to the press reports, and expect that Mr. Meyer will return to this country in a short time to enter the race in his district. General Torrence, of Minnesota, chairman of the

Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, who spent several days in Washington recently, is expected to send a report to the Presi-dent within the next two weeks in regard to the management of the Pension Bureau. There is rea on to believe that the recent investigation of pension matters by the Grand Army committee has resulted in reducing the ill feeling which existed against Commissioner Evans a few months ago. After the committee completed its examination many of the men who had formerly been bitter against Commissioner Evans were foremost in praising his administration. Mr. Evans still has nemies in the Grand Army, and the report of General Torrence's committee will have much in-fluence with the President.

The authoritative statement can be made that there is no foundation for a story from Sioux Falls, S. D., that the Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Catholic Bishop of South Dakota, has received notice of his appointment by the President as a member of a commission to visit Rome and cor fer with the Pope and other officials of the Catholic Church for the purchase of the lands owned by the friars in the Philippines. On the same auhority the statement can be made that the select tion of such a commission has been proposed to the President and has been under consideration by him. He has not been able to take any action, however, owing to the fact that Judge Taft has been kept exceedingly busy and has had little time to discuss this matter with him.

President Roosevelt received and had a pleasant talk with Colonel Andrew Jackson Houston, of Texas, a grandson of General "Sam" Houston. olonel Houston was introduced by Representative Burleson. President Roosevelt told his callers that intends to write a history of Texas after he west the White House. When General "Sam" uston was commander of the regular forces of taxs. General Burleson, grandfather of Repretative Burleson, was commander-in-chief of the uniter forces. When General Houston became sident of Texas General Burleson became Vice-scident.

esident Representative Underwood and ex-Representative telley, of Alabama, asked the President to ap-int John Blandin a cadet at the Naval Academy, ung Blandin is a son of Lleutenant Blandin, who as killed in the explosion on the Maine in Havana coung Blandin is a son of Lieutenant Blandin, was killed in the explosion on the Maine in Havana farbor. Lieutenant Blandin was appointed to the Saval Academy from Alabama by Mr. Sheliey chen the latter was a member of Congress. Admiral Walker was a caller at the White iouse. He said he did not present anything in onnection with isthmian canal affairs. Admiral Valker does not believe that anything ought to e done about a route until negotiations for both outer have been completed.

outes have been completed. Senators Hansbrough and McCumber and Repre-

ate deserves recognition.

Representative Rixey introduced a committee of tizens of Alexandria, Va., to the President. The ommittee consisted of ex-Mayor E. D. Downham, B. Marshall and R. Lee Field, and the memers were sent to see the President by Andrew ackson Lodge of Masons, of Alexandria. The dige wanted the President to attend a meeting and inner, but he expressed his regrets.

Jackson Lodge of Masons, of Alexandria. The lodge wanted the President to attend a meeting and dinner, but he expressed his regrets.

Representative Moody, who will succeed John D. Long as Secretary of the Navy, had a conference with the President this morning. Mr. Moody will return to his home at the end of the week to attend to some private affairs.

John G. Milburn, of Buffalo, called on the President this afternoon.

Mrs. Roosevelt gave a delightful musical this evening to a company of three hundred people, asked for 10 o'clock. The guests were seated in the East Room, which was fragrant with spring flowers on the mantels, and in the window recesses there were tall palms. A plane, song and violin recital was given by Mrs. Dyas-Standish, Miss Cornelia Dyas and Miss Louisa Dyas. Besides the Cabinet and army, navy and Senatorial circles, there were many guests from the Diplomatic Corps, twenty-six of the twenty-nine legations being represented by ministers, many of whom were accompanied by their wives. The Minister of China and Mme, Wu, in their Oriental dress of rich brocades, were picture-sque figures. Among out of town guests were Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, of England; H. H. Kohlsaat, of Chicago, and Miss Pauline Kohlsaat, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Charles Phelps, of New-York, and Miss Phelps.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, March 12 (Special).-The Minister of Japan and Mme. Takahira will give a series of inner parties, the first on Thursday of next week. Theodore Chartran, the artist, is the guest of the French Ambassador during his stay in Washington. M. Chartran, who has been painting the portrait of the President's wife and daughter, has completed his work. On Friday the Ambassador will entertain guests asked to view the portraits Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt. In the evening the

ambassador will give a dinner.

The British Ambassador, who has gone South on account of a severe cold, was accompanied by Lady Paumecfote. They will be the guests of George W. Vanderbilt, at Biltmore.

At the British Embassy yesterday the Misses Pauncefote gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, of Philadelphia.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 12 (Special).-Secretary Hay and Secretary Root left this city to-day on the President's naval yacht, the Sylph, for a few days' rest and recreation. The Sylph will cruise in Chesapeake Bay and adjacent waters, and probably will make a short stop at Fort Monroe. They expect to return by Monday at the latest.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven entertained about two hundred guests at a musical this evening. It was one of the series of Wednesday evening parties which have been greatly enjoyed by Mrs. John Tileston Granger gave a luncheon to-

day at her home, in Connecticut-ave., to a com-pany asked to meet Mrs. Shaw, the wife of the Secretary of the Treasury. The table flowers were pink roses. Among the guests were Mme. Perez, daughter of the Mexican Ambassador; Mrs. rows, wife of Senator Burrows; Mrs. Charles N. Fowler, Mrs. George B. Williams, Mrs. E. J. Sor ers, Mrs. Rudolph Kauffmann, Mrs. Myron M. Parker, Mrs. Theodore Noyes, Mrs. Victor Kauff-mann and Miss Emma Sedgwick. Mrs. Audenried entertained a company at luncheon

to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, who went South

after their wedding, are now in Washington with Mrs. Whitney's parents, the Secretary of State and Senator Hanna's wife and daughters, who are in

Thomasville, Ga., will return to Washington at The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, who are

giving a series of dinner parties, entertained at din-ner last evening the Ambassador of Russia, the Minister of Austria-Hungary and Mme. Hergelmuller, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Sanger, Senator Depew, the Counsellor of the French Embassy and Mme, de Margerie, Mr. and

French Embassy and Mme, de Margerie, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Representative Moody, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Munn, Mrs. Audentied, Mrs. Charles Phelps, of New-York; Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Miss Josephine Patton and Gifford Pinchot.

Charles C. Wauters, counsellor of the Belgian Legation, has gone to Cuba for a fortnight's visit. The evening before his departure Mr. Wauters entertained a small company at dinner in honor of the Minister of Belgium and Baroness Moncheur. The other guests were Dayrell E. M. Crackanthorpe, of the British Embassy, and Mrs. Crackanthorpe; Ludwig von Callenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Legation, and Mme. von Callenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Padelford, Mr. and Mrs. Chattleld-Taylor, Miss Wetmore and M. Hermité, of the French Embassy.

bassy.

The Boer delegates, C. H. Wessels and A. D. W. Wohlmarans, have been entertained at a number of dinners. Last evening General Anson Mills entertained them. The other guests were Senator Hoar, Senator Culberson, General Miles, General Sinclair, Major Carter, Henry Watterson, ex-Senator John B. Henderson, Representatives Hopkins, Cochran, Shafroth and Burleson and Montagu White.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY. People are beginning to return to town from

their trips to the South and to the West, and, while society's programme is well filled with musicals, dinners, luncheons, theatre and bridge parties and meetings of the various Lenten clubs for the ten days which intervene between now and Palm Sun days which intervene between now and Palm Sunday, the most elaborate preparations are being made for the gayeties which are to signalize that particular part of the New-York season which begins on Easter Sunday and lasts until people go to Newporf. There is a large number of dances scheduled for the fortnight following Easter, and the month which opens on Easter Tuesday will be one of many weddings.

Meanwhile the departures for Europe, so far as the fashionable set is concerned, are surprisingly the from my breath, it was the last time my branch of the family ever got near water."—iChicago Post.

the family ever got near water."—iChicago Post.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield sailed yesterday and Henry Sloane, with his daughters, is going before the end of the week. But there has been no such the end of the week. But there has been no such general exodus on the part of society to Europe as in past years at this epoch. There are relatively few names of those belonging to the modish world on the passenger lists of the outgoing liners, and this, taken in conjunction with the news from London as to the decline of house rents, leads to the belief that fewer people are going over this year than anticipated, and that the Newport season will, in consequence thereof, be more than usually brilliant.

Among those who are returning to town are Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, who are expected back from California next week. Their party includes Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Miss Betty Metcalfe and Miss Catherine Dix. Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane and Miss Lila V. Sloane, who, together with Lord and Lady Pauncefote and Willlam B. Field, are comprised in the house party at Bilimore, N. C., are likewise due in town next week, as are also their hosts, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, who sail for Europe March S. James Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhime-lander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vander-bilt will arrive also here from Palm Beach within the next few days.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fanshawe, with their daughters, have already returned from Palm Beach, and are at their house, in East Forty-fifthst., while Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven and their daughter Marion arrive to-morrow, and will be at their house, in East Thirty-ninth-st. Mrs. Anson Pheips Stokes returns to-day, and will be at her house, in Madison-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Davenport have left town for

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery sail for Europe on Saturday for a six weeks' trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Jennings have gone to

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds has left town for Aiken, S. C., for a few days' stay with Mrs. Sands.

The Morgan Chamber Music Club gave the fourth of its series of concerts yesterday afternoon at the house of Mrs. J. W. Miller, in East Thirtieth-st. Paul Morgan and Miss Geraldine Morgan were among the performers. Among the members of this club are Mrs. George W. Vanderblit, Mrs. Henry W. Foor, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer and Mrs. W. Emica Roosevelt. The next concert will take place on April 2 at Mrs. Miller's house, and the last one on April 23, at Mrs. Stanford White's house.

The Meadow Brook hunting season initely the day after to-morrow, and from then until May I there will be each week, on alternate days, three fox bunts with a cack of American for nounds from Tennessee and three drag hunts with the English pack. The fox hunts will take place on Mondays. Wednesdays and Fridays, and the drag hunts on Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays, In case Ralph Ellis, the master of the fox hounds, who is now in Florida, is unable to direct the opening runs, his place will be taken by either W. ing runs, his place will be taken by either W. Scots

No less than three charitable entertainments ander fashionable patronage will take place to-morrow afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria by way of celebrating the ninth anniversary of the opening of the "reat hostlery. The three instituti for the benefit of which these entertainments have for the benefit of which these entertainments have been organized are a hospital for consumptives, a home for aged people and a day nursery. The Society of Decorative Arts, which has usually had an entertainment at this season at the Astoria, will have nothing of the kind this year, owing to the fact that Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield is out of town and its vice-president, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, has gone to Colorado to stay with her daughter.

The regular weekly meeting of the Knickerbocken Bowling Club took place in the Tennis Building in West Forty-first-st., yesterday afternoon, when special prizes were competed for.

Mrs. Charles H. Berriman will throw open her rooms this afternoon at her house in East Seventeenth-st. for a lecture by Miss Eleanor Ford, A second lecture of much the same character will be given by Miss Ford to-morrow week at the house of Mrs. J. Frederick Tams, in Lexington-ave.

With regard to the arrangements made for the orthcoming summer, it may be said that Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond have again taken a cottage at Rye, N. Y., for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt and their daughters start early in May for Ringwood Manor, their place in New-Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Kernochan will take up their residence about the same time at their place at Madison N. J., while near by, at Florham, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly will as usual be established for the late spring and early summer. Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Ir. have agranged to open their house at Newport toward the end of May, while both Mrs. Richard Gambrill and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells will each of them take possession of their new houses there at about the same times Charles F. Hoffman, ir., has the Fendleton costage on the cliffs at Newport for the season.

The rose show, organized by the American In-stitute in co-operation with the American Ross Society, at the Berkeley Lyceum, will close tonight. It has been a great success from a floral, as well as from a social, point of view. Some very handsome prizes have been given by Mrs. Mackay and by other members of the fashionable set, and society was largely represented at the exhibition yesterday afternoon.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Some of those who sailed for Liverpool yester day on the steamer Majestic were Mr. and Mrs. A. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Cornish and family, Major Everett, Mr. and Mrs. David Forbes, Earl and Countess Grey, Lady Sybil Grey, Major Boyd Magee, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver James, G. H. Shackle-ford, Miss C. Shackleford, Mrs. S. D. Proctor-Smyth and Dr. Ethel N. Tribe.

Among those booked to sail to-day for Havre on the steamer L'Aquitaine are Augias-Turenns, French Consul at Yukon, wife and daughter: Baroness de Fontenilliat, Charles P. Grossmann, J. C. Read and Prinz Lobsnow de Rostow.

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the steamer Menominee from London were Willfam T. Baker, Captain A. C. Furlong, Colonel G. Jarvis, Horace Kent and Warren H. Thompson,

GEN. D. S. STANLEY CRITICALLY ILL.

Washington, March 12-Brigadier General David S. Stanley, U. S. A., retired, who rendered gallant and distinguished services in the Civil War, is dangerously ill at his home in this city. General Stanley is unconscious, and only one termination to his illness is foreseen. He is suffering from chronic Bright's disease.

GOVERNOR WILL GO WEST IN APRIL, Albany, March 12.-Governor Odell will go to Callfornia in April. He said to-day that he we Albany on April 20, and would be gone for four weeks. He will spend most of his time in Califor-nia. His visit to the West will be for rest only.

MISS ROOSEVELT IN HAVANA. Havana, March 12-Miss Alice Roosevelt, accom-

panied by a party of friends, including Senator Thomas C. Platt, arrived here to-day on the steam-er Mascotte from Tampa, Fla. PERSONAL NOTES. Lord Dufferin always said that the happies!

years of his long official life were those spent in Calcutta. He revelled in the sunshine. A friend one day expostulated with him for his reckless exposure of himself to the weather. "Well, you see," said the viceroy, "they've always sent me to see, said the viceroy, they we always sent his secold places. They sent me as viceroy to Canada, where one must live two-thirds of the year in buffalo furs. They sent me to St. Petersburg, where one has to hibernate like a bear. So when they ordered me to India I rubbed my hands and said to myself. Now I can hang myself up to dry.

Dr. J. Edward Hayes, an American by birth and a surgeon major in the Siamese navy for the last thirteen years, has recently had conferred upon him by the King of Siam the Royal Order of the White Elephant.

Commander John Powles Cheyne, who died the other day, served in three arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin. He wrote the only history of the Enterprise expedition, and Cheyna Islands and Cheyna Point were named after him.

Prince George of Prussia, seventy-six years old, is

the oldest member of the house of Hohenzollern, and is known as the "Hohenzollern peet." He has written, under the pseudonyme of "George Conrad," a number of tragedies, notably "Phædra." Ilja J. Repin, the Russian artist, celebrated a few

days ago the silver jubilee of the founding of his Society of Secessionists in St. Petersburg. He is a close friend of Tolstoy, whom he has painted a dozen times, and has illustrated all of his works,

General Lloyd Wheaton is very popular with his

soldiers in the Philippines, who speak of him among themselves as "Old Dad." It is a favorite joke that he needs no staff, because he can make himself heard half a mile without straining himself.